

REMARKS

The examiner has objected to the specification because it contained a typo. The applicant has amended the specification to change the term, packet “3”, to the term, packet “2”.

The examiner has objected to claims 3, 12, and 13. The applicant has revised claim 3 to recite “a plurality of logical pages.” The applicant has cancelled claims 12-13. Claims 19-22 are new.

Prior Art Rejections

The examiner has rejected claims 1-18 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nijhawan (US 6,374,341) in view of Vishin (US 5,860,146). The examiner acknowledges on page 4 of the office action that “Nijhawan does not explicitly teach moving data from a network layer into a physical page.” The examiner, however cites Vishin as disclosing “send[ing] requests via a network 114 to pull in pages of data.” The examiner further submits that “it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art ...to combine Nijhawan and Vishin to include moving data from a network layer into a physical memory page since such methods were conventionally employed in the art to extend the address space to memory outside the cluster by using [a] virtual memory management subsystem to manage access to [a] remote physical address through the use of a page table and/or an auxiliary translation lookaside buffer.”

The applicant disagrees with the examiner’s assertion that the combination of Nijhawan and Vishin, separately or in combination, discloses the invention recited in claim 1. First, Vishin neither discloses nor suggests “moving data *from a network layer* into a physical memory page.” Rather, Vishin teaches sending requests through a network 114 that connects a plurality of processor clusters 102, as cited in Vishin on col. 1, lines 5-9 and lines 54-63.

A network layer is a communications subnet layer that routes packets of data from a source network address to a destination network address. Vishin’s network is not understood to be a network layer or to have a network layer. A network layer is never mentioned in Vishin; and furthermore, Vishin’s description of network 114 does not contain features that would suggest network 114 uses a network layer. Such features could include, for example, the routing

of data packets, the use of a TCP/IP protocol, or an Ethernet implementation of network 114. Rather, Vishin's network 114, as described in FIG. 1 and accompanying text in col. 1, lines 12-24, is simply a connection of multiple processor clusters 102.

Second, the applicant further submits that neither Nijhawan nor Vishin provide any suggestion as to why one skilled in the art would be motivated to modify Nijhawan's method with the teaching of Vishin in the manner suggested by the examiner. Nijhawan's method, as described in col. 3, line 31 to col. 4, line 27, is directed towards moving sequential data of discrete sizes from a storage device to a physical memory page. Altering Nijhawan's method to move data from a network layer to a physical memory page is no trivial task, especially because network data generally has varying sizes, asynchronous arrival times, and embedded metadata.

Even if one skilled in the art were to combine Nijhawan and Vishin, their combination does not teach the limitations of claim 1, specifically with respect to moving data from a network layer into a physical memory page. As such, claim 1 is patentable. Claims 6 and 14 have limitations that are similar to claim 1 and are thus patentable.

It is believed that all of the pending claims have been addressed. However, the absence of a reply to a specific rejection, issue or comment does not signify agreement with or concession of that rejection, issue, or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above may not be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims (or other claims) that have not been expressed. Finally, nothing in this paper should be construed as an intent to concede any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this paper, and the amendment of any claim does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability of the claim prior to its amendment.

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Respectfully submitted,

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